

THE CHARITON COURIER,

C. P. VANDIVER, Ed. and Prop.

KEYTESVILLE, - MISSOURI.

Keytesville Democratic City Ticket.

For Mayor,
G. B. GILLIAM.
For Marshal,
AD. EMBREE.
For Alderman First Ward,
C. L. WHITE.
For Alderman Second Ward,
J. C. KELLOGG.

THE Roanoke correspondent of the Armstrong Herald says a horse now owned by President Cleveland was raised by Capt. Denny of that place.

THE loss of the Adams Express company, sustained in the burning of the express car in the wreck at Terre Haute, Ind., is estimated at \$1,000,000.

As was expected Col. Lon V. Stephens appointed H. L. Gray state inspector of Building and Loan associations, an office created by the 38th general assembly. This is a good appointment.

THE Missouri legislature passed an act creating a state bank inspector and one candidate for the position, Willis Houston, of Marshall, has already materialized. His friends say he is well qualified for the place.

Two negroes in Kansas City Monday night came near fighting to a finish with knives. They were both taken to the city hospital where their wounds were dressed, but there was no hopes for the recovery of either one of them.

LAST Saturday night B. F. Morton, a teamster at Excelsior Springs, was attacked by two men in an alley and his skull fractured. He died on last Monday. Two men charged with the offense have been arrested and sent to jail at Liberty.

THE Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine works at St. Paul is about to go into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, \$900,000; assets, \$3,000,000. This course is made necessary because of numerous attachments that have been run against the company.

"It would be better style to so conduct one's self that there would be no need of carrying concealed weapons. The writer has been in Boone county more than sixty years and has never been afraid to walk with head erect before all men without carrying deadly concealed weapons. So might every person."—Judge W. P. Tuttle in Columbia Herald.

THE people of Chariton county, as well as of other portions of the state, will be given an opportunity at the annual school election on April 2nd to contribute to the support of the ex-confederate home at Higginsville. A small sum contributed by every individual who ought to vote at every school election will aggregate a large sum. Let every one contribute something to this worthy cause.

THE National Bank of Kansas City gave notice last Monday that it had suspended and would go out of business. This bank was crippled and forced for awhile, in 1893, to suspend business and has never fully recovered. The assets now claimed amount to \$1,880,000 and liabilities \$1,050,000. The notice of suspension created but little excitement as it was understood depositors would be paid in full. The stockholders, it is thought, will not realize more than 35 or 40 per cent. on their investment.

It looks as if the devil is devising a scheme to prevent some Christians from participating in the holy communion as administered in their church. He wants every individual communicant to drink the wine from his or her own cup, on the plea that the use of a common cup as heretofore practiced is liable to produce at least 22 different kinds of diseases, from typhoid fever down to mumps. Some smart Aleck of a doctor has made this discovery and communicated it to some congregations, which at once adopted the individual cup practice. A reported epidemic of diphtheria at San-Jose, Cal., caused by drinking the wine at communion service out of a common cup, was investigated and the result showed that the people of that city had never heard of it and that there had never been but two or three cases of diphtheria in the city in as many years.

IS MONEY A COMMODITY?

"Is money a commodity?" is a question upon which political economists differ as to a correct answer.

Monometallists contend that it is the market value of the metals which regulates the relative value of the coins, and that "the fixed legal ratio between the coins never had the slightest effect on the relative market value of the metals," from which they draw the conclusion "that bimetalism which seeks to regulate the value of gold and silver by law is a delusion, a mere revival of the exploded notion that the law can determine the value of commodities generally."

If the premises of the monometallist as here laid down are false, the superstructure which he builds thereon will fall, and putting those principles into practice through legislation will sooner or later prove disastrous to the people for whom this legislation is had. It is like the house built upon the sand. It will fall "and great will be the fall thereof." We believe the financial depression in this country, and many other ills from which we are suffering, were caused by building our financial system upon false premises.

Hear the other side. Mr. Tuck, an English political economist of some note, says: "We decline to admit that money is a commodity, or that there is a market value of the money metals (or metal) different from the legal value. Gold was a commodity before it was used as money, just as silver has become a commodity since it ceased to be money. Commodities have a price, but money has not. Money makes the price of all commodities, but is itself without price. The price of commodities varies with variations in the demand for them; the demand for money, or for bullion to be converted into money at the invariable mint price, is insatiable."

An ounce of gold is always worth 37. 17s. 9d., because the law requires the mint to give that price for it. The value of gold bullion is necessarily measured by the quantity of coin it will make, and there can be no value which will prevail against the mint value. If a mountain of gold was discovered to-morrow it could only be appraised by supposing it converted into coin at the rate fixed by law. We can conceive of no other method of measuring its value. There is no price list of gold, because ingot and coin are the same thing.

The state sub-divides the ingot into pieces of convenient sizes, certifies their weight and fineness and then they become coins and legal money. At the present time silver bullion has a market value, or price, because it is no longer a money metal.

But no one speaks of the value or price of silver five-franc pieces in France or of silver thalers in Germany, because these silver pieces are money, they make their own price, and as money are worth their face value as fixed by law, independently of the now degraded metal of which they are composed.

They are worth just what gold pieces of the same nominal value are worth, though they are not redeemable in gold.

Again, the monometallists argue that if an international agreement were made concerning the coinage of both metals, silver would become the standard of money and gold would disappear from circulation, silver remaining the

sole metallic currency. Mr. Tuck answers the argument as follows: "Temporary absence of either metal would be impossible for all important preferences for one metal over another would be obliterated. Where would the gold go and to what use would the owners apply it? Who would be willing to pay storage and lose interest on this immense hoard?" These are merely synopses of arguments used by foreign economists on both sides of the silver question. They are as valid or faulty when applied to this country. We believe there are stronger and better reasons for remonetizing silver in this country than there is in England or Germany either. Ours is a Republican government while theirs are monarchies. The law entailing really does not exist here as there. They are creditors, while we are debtors. We can, if forced to do so, come nearer living upon our own resources than they can. We know of no better reason for waiting for foreign approval to coin silver into money than there was for our fathers in colonial times, waiting till foreigners acknowledged their independence before they declared themselves a free and independent people. If the contrary is true, it is because the admonition given in Washington's farewell address has been disregarded and we have formed "entangling alliances with foreign nations."

A man named Wenecke living in Bowling Green, Pike county, received a mortal gunshot wound last Tuesday under the following circumstances: In a playful mood he undertook to slip behind a neighbor, who had started duck-hunting and take a gun from him; just as he grabbed for the gun the neighbor turned around and Wenecke caught the gun by the muzzle and pulled it toward him. The gun was discharged and the entire contents took effect in Wenecke's right side and just at the top of the hip bone which was badly torn to pieces and also cut several of the bowels. He lived but a short time. He and his neighbor, whose name is Wilson, were on the best of terms, and no one regrets the accident more than Wilson does.

House bill No. 515 being an act to enable four or more public school districts to consolidate and form a public central high school district, defining the qualifications of the teacher and of the students for admission and providing for the government of said school, was introduced by Mr. Schooler of the lower house of the general assembly, Jan. 28th, 1895, was amended by the committee on education and as amended has since passed both houses and no doubt will receive the governor's signature and become a law. It is a good law.

C. P. Huntington, the Pacific railroad millionaire, and D. P. Armour, the great meat packer of the West, prophesy that the United States is about to enter upon the enjoyment of five as good business years as it has known within fifty years past. These are regarded as two of the best business men in this country and we have some reason to hope they know what they are talking about. It is pretty generally admitted that business is improving all over the country.

Dr. Broadus, one of the grandest pulpit men of the age, president of the Louisville Baptist theological seminary is dead, and as a result his church and all Christendom are in mourning.

Gov. Stone signed the bill passed by the legislature, repealing the Australian ballot law in cities of the fourth class, last Saturday. Cities of that class can now hold their elections without aping Australia or any other foreign power. Keytesville comes under the head of first-class cities, although a fourth-class town, and will be permitted to hold her coming city election as she pleases. One of her "PLEASES" should be to elect the best and most competent men to fill her offices.

Perhaps the most senseless act enacted by the present legislature is the one reducing the school age of our children from 6 to 5 years. We do not think thoughtful mothers who care for the welfare of their children will favor this change. Some mothers who think their 5-year-olds are in the way at home, will no doubt avail themselves of the benefits of the law, even though it would necessitate the sending of a cradle in which to rock the urchins while at school.

Ida Nells, the young colored woman who is lecturing on "Lynch Law in America" reached Kansas City last Monday and lectured there the following night. She has been in California and Colorado. She says the only opposition she met in California came from Rev. Mr. Goodsell, a bishop of the M. E. Church, South. As that church has no bishop by that name, there is evidently a mistake somewhere.

NEGLECT OF THE MORAL PLAN.

Shortly after the commission of the terrible crime near Dalton for which six young men of Chariton county are now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury which convenes here early next month, an old citizen of Chariton county, and a sensible man, while conversing about the crime inquired: "What is the matter with our country? Are we going back into barbarism? Have our churches and our schools proven to be failures that such a crime should be committed near the close of the 19th century by persons raised in a civilized community?"

We are no pessimist. We believe the aggregate amount of good in the world is greater to-day than ever before in the history of our race. But that there are vast numbers of bad men and women, too, in the world is a fact patent to every observer.

We believe there have been greater mistakes made along educational lines than on any other. We recollect in our boyhood days of hearing much said of the necessity of educating all the people. Among the benefits to flow from a general diffusion of knowledge was the lessening of crime. Under the benign influence of education, jails and penitentiaries would be of comparatively little or no use. "We must educate" said one writer, "or short will be our race from the cradle to the grave."

Within our recollection our public school system has invaded every nook and hamlet of our whole country. Every neighborhood has its public school which runs from four to nine months in the year. These schools for beginners are taught by teachers accredited with competency and "a good moral character." In addition to these schools of low grade, we have village schools, graded schools, high schools, colleges and universities, all of which have been utilized till the per cent. of illiteracy has run very low.

Still our people are not saints as a rule. Some of our well educated (?) men are numbered among our biggest rascals.

Our education is not symmetrical. It is in many instances the training of the intellect to the neglect of the spiritual man, which in most schools is not taken into account. Men and women, too, who have had a high intellectual training have but little expectation of earning their bread by the sweat of their face.

They are fitted for high salaried positions, and as these are generally all ready well supplied, there are "more pegs than holes." A living they must have, and fields for swindling, getting something for nothing, are opened to their vision, and rather than work they enter these, run lot-

teries or gambling devices of some kind, rob trains or do something worse, all because the moral side of their nature has never been developed.

Tell The Truth.

Last week's issue of the Chariton County Republican contained a criticism of the official conduct of Capt. Wallace, the prosecuting attorney of Chariton county, who was reported to have refused to prosecute the outlaws who so terribly outraged the Gregory family near Dalton on the morning of the 7th inst.

One side of most stories is usually fair enough till the other side is told. We desire only that the truth be told that justice may be done to all parties.

Mr. Gregory, the first complainant in this matter, says Capt. Wallace never refused to prosecute the parties, but refused to issue a writ until he could give him the names of the accused, and as Gregory did not know their names, but said their identity could be established at Dalton.

Capt. Wallace advised him to go there, get out a writ, have the accused arrested and he would go over and prosecute them.

In a few minutes, however, the names of four parties were obtained, and so far as Capt. Wallace had been informed, their offense was a common assault and he at once prepared papers for that kind of a case. The complainant then said they struck him with knuckles and a breast yoke, making the offense "felonious assault with intent to kill" instead of common assault. Then Capt. Wallace tore up the first papers and prepared the others in accordance with the nature of the crime charged.

It seems through embarrassment of the complainant he did not reveal all the horrors of the crime at first, and after the papers had been issued adapted to the second offense, he then made known the awful crime committed on his wife. This changed the nature of the papers to be issued. The woman was brought into Capt. Wallace's office and her affidavit taken, upon which other papers were issued and all the parties arrested, only one of whom had a preliminary examination, and who was prosecuted as vigorously as was any case ever prosecuted by Capt. Wallace. There are some unfortunate circumstances connected with this affair that tend to place Capt. Wallace in an unenviable light, but there is no testimony, so far as we can learn, that goes to show that he in any wise flinched from the performance of his duty.

Samuel Tarwater living in Ray county in his 89th year is said to be the only survivor of the Mormon war in Ray, Clay, Caldwell and Carroll counties which furnished 100 men in the memorable service. Mr. Tarwater was a soldier in the Mexican war and draws a pension.

THE TOMB.

BRILL.—Mrs. Jane Brill, widow of the late John H. Brill, died at the home of her son-in-law, F. M. Elliott, near Asbury chapel, of Bright's disease on the night of the 19th inst., aged 65 years. She was well known in this community as an excellent Christian woman.

Her remains were laid to rest in the Asbury chapel cemetery by the side of her husband who preceded her to the glory world over a year ago.

A more extended notice of this good woman will be given next week.

Waived Examination.

Joe Coleman, one of the young men arrested charged with being connected with the Gregory outrage near Dalton on the morning of March 7th, was taken before Squire J. M. DeMoss for trial last Friday afternoon, but waived a preliminary examination through his attorney, L. N. Dempsey, and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the April term of circuit court.

Wedding Bells.

COLEMAN-STUCKEY.—Mr. T. A. Coleman and Miss Nannie Stuckey of Dalton were married at the Willet house, in Keytesville, on Wednesday, March 20th, Squire H. A. Wheeler making the twain one.

Read the advertisement of Misses Rucker & Hodges, Keytesville's new millinery firm, in this issue of the Courier. They will have a grand millinery opening on Friday and Saturday, April 5th and 6th.

Mrs. Ardenia Hays of the Asbury Chapel neighborhood is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. D. Applegate, of Keytesville this week.

The two weeks old babe of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Holman, living three miles north of Keytesville, died the night of the 20th inst.

Mrs. James M. Smith of near Wakenda, Carroll county, was the guest of her daughter, our better half, last Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Ed T. Miller visited Fulton friends the latter part of last and the first of this week.

THE GREGORY FAMILY.

The Gregory family who was so terribly mistreated near Dalton over two weeks since, is still in Keytesville, supported in a large measure by the charities of the people. Mr. Gregory has a team with which he hauls wood. In order to get work he sells his wood at reduced rates. He seems to be industrious and willing to work.

Any contributions that citizens of Chariton county desire to make in the way of food or clothing for the family or of food for the team would be gratefully received. All such contributions sent to the Courier office will be properly applied.

Money is also being raised to assist in the prosecution of the friends who so severely beat Mr. Gregory, brutally outraged his wife and brought such a disgraceful strain upon the fair name of our county. Those who wish to contribute to this commendable cause should send their contributions to W. W. Hancock, manager of the Keytesville Lumber Co., Keytesville Mo.

Rev. Wainwright of Moberly closed a two weeks' protracted meeting at the German Methodist church, near Dalton, last Sunday night. There were some 10 or 12 conversions during the meeting.

R. D. Vincent and D. J. Holman of Snapp shipped a raised car load of catts hogs to St. Louis last Wednesday.

Notice of Annual School Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the district of Keytesville, county of Chariton, state of Missouri, that the annual meeting of said district will be held on Tuesday, the second day of April, 1895, commencing at 7 o'clock a. m., and continuing until 6 o'clock p. m., of that day. The office of the mayor of the city of Keytesville, place of voting at said election will be at the office of the mayor of the city of Keytesville. Among other things specified by law, the following will be proposed and considered: The board of directors for said school district having determined for the purpose of continuing the public school in said district for a term of eight months to increase the annual rate of taxation three-fifths of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property in said district, thereby making the total rate of school tax, seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.

And also to elect two directors to serve as members of the board of directors for said school district for a term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Done by order of the board this 11th day of March, 1895.

GEO. N. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of an order of foreclosure under a school fund mortgage, issued from the office of the clerk of the county court of Chariton county, Missouri, returnable at the May term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Chariton county to use of county school funds, and against B. L. Kendrick, Jr. I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said B. L. Kendrick, Jr., of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot one (1) in block seventeen (17) and block nine (9), all in Brinker's addition to the city of Brunswick. All lying and being in the said county, and state of Missouri, and I will, on

Saturday, the 13th day of April, A. D., 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Keytesville, county of Chariton aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, (subject to all prior liens and judgments), to satisfy said execution and costs.

JAMES E. DEMPSEY, Sheriff Chariton County, Missouri.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of an order of foreclosure under a county mortgage issued from the office of the clerk of the county court of Chariton county, Missouri, returnable at the May term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Chariton county to use of county school funds, and against James E. Redding, Jr. I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said James E. Redding, Jr., of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot three (3) of the northeast quarter (1-4) of section five (5) township fifty-five (55) range eighteen (18), containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, except five (5) acres on the south side thereof. All lying and being in the said county, and state of Missouri, and I will, on

Saturday, the 6th day of April, A. D., 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Keytesville, county of Chariton, aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, (subject to all prior liens and judgments), to satisfy said execution and costs.

JAMES E. DEMPSEY, Sheriff Chariton County, Missouri.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a general execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Chariton county, Missouri, returnable at the April term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Eli Shire and against L. F. Nordmeyer. I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said L. F. Nordmeyer, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Eighty acres, being the east half (1-2) of the northwest quarter (1-4) of section No. thirty-three (33), except 30 acres, more or less, also 20 acres, being the south half (1-2) of the southeast quarter (1-4) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section twenty-eight (28); also 10 acres, being the east half (1-2) of the north half (1-2) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section (28), all in township fifty-two (52), range seventeen (17). All lying and being in the said county, and state of Missouri, and I will, on

Saturday, the 6th day of April, A. D., 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Keytesville, county of Chariton aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, (subject to all prior liens and judgments), to satisfy said execution and costs.

JAMES E. DEMPSEY, Sheriff Chariton County, Missouri.